HIS LAST TEN WON BY A SHARK.

Jimmy Oliver Disgusted at Being Buncoed in Such a Jay Town as Albany.

SPEAKER SHEEHAN'S MISTAKE.

The Presiding Officer of the Assembly Makes a Remarkable Ruling, but Is Manly Enough to Reverse It

EY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1891.—Jimmy Oliver, of Paradire Park, is disgusted. He was buncoed out of \$10 last nig. in the Albany depot. The story leaked out to-day and convulsed the lobby with laughter. Jimmy couldn't see anything to laugh

"It was the last X I had," he grumbled, "and I missed the train waiting for the sh.rk. It's pretty tough when a New Yorker has to yadlock his pockets in a jay town like this!"

The story was the one redeeming teature in the usual Friday legislative dulness.

Early in the morning Speaker Sheehan came near wrecking his good record by a ruling which Husted denounced as "the worst precedent ever estab. lished in the House." It was all due to Kerrigan, who put in a report from the Committee on Claims without even having had a meeting. Whipple obected, as a member of the committee, but the Speaker ruled the report regular. Then Kerrigan kicked over the milk pail by stating that his committee having never met to consider the bills, he had lots of trouble going around and getting their signatures to the report, for which reason he thought it ought to go in. The House saw the danger of the precedent, and Sheehan, on sober, second thought, saw the danger and made a manly explanation, reversing his ruling. BILLS PASSED.

Then the House settled down to monotonous routine, passing bills in their regular calendar order. Among the measures sanctioned were Guenther's Canal appropriation for maintenance, carrying \$809,250; Stewart's bill, setting apart a look in New York for the use of the fireboat, and several others referring more or less to the wellare of Brooklyn.

soveral others referring more or less to the wellare of Brooklyn.

In the Senate the reply of the State Board of Assessers to the resolution asking for information about the "listing" system and the present assessment laws of the State was received. The report recommends that owners of real estate have the same exemption for just debts as owners of personal property, and that provision be made to prevent the creation of debts for the evasion of taxation by the purchase of exempt securities, or otherwise. As to the "listing" system, the Board reports that, in its opinion, the adoption of that system would increase the assessed valuation of personal property at least \$1,000,000,000 within one fear, and would ultimately result in an equitable distribution of the burdens of government among the taxpayers of the State. Under its operation in Pennsylvania the valuation of personal property has increased in four years over \$400,000,000 or nearly three hundred per cent. "Listing" laws are in force in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Massachusotts, Michigan, lowa and Pennsylvania. From the information gathered from the tax officials of these States the "listing" system meets with approval, and its tendency is to largely increase the volume of assessed personal property. There has been an annual shrinkage of taxable personal property, though it is conceded that the value of this class of property equals or exceeds the value of this class of property equals or exceeds the value of the content of the same of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property equals or exceeds the value of the class of property e

personal property, though it is conceded that the value of this class of property equals or exceeds the value of realty.

When the Assembly bill box was opened a flurry was caused by an insurance bill, bearing the name of Kelly, of Brooklyn. Superintendent Pierce, of the Insurance Department, was somied afar off, but the trail could not be followed. The bill looked suspicious in that it repealed the law of last year, which was aimed at the Insurance Department pirates. The law of 1880 was obnoxious to the lig companies, who said it did not prevent the scalping of rates and so forced its amendment. Kelly's bill puts the matter back where it was before and leaves a free field for the companies to fight in for the business. He says it is in the interest of fair play. At any rate it relieves the Superintendant of Insurance of a great amount of responsibility, and it is only one of a dozen or so of measures which have sprung up from unknown causes since the head of the Insurance Department was changed to suit the whim of Governor Hill.

HUNNED AND THE WORKINGMEN.

Another bill with a possible African in the inderbrush was put in by General Husted. It lakes the form of an amendment to the law creat-

underbrush was put in by General Husted. It also the form of an amendment to the law creating the Board of Arbitration and Mediation; estensibly, it fills a long feit want by giving that Board the power to compel attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, in all respects giving it the standing and authority of a court of record.

nized labor, which has learned by sad ex-ce to fear the Greeks, even when bearing will not express an opinion on the General's til it has been scanned with a microscope, a good measure on its face," they say, "but toes it all mean?"

what does it all mean? Crock, of Richmond, proposes to amend the Criminal Code in a manner very interesting to the big corporations. His bill provides that whenever a corporation is indicted for any offence and falls to respond to the indictment the Court shall issue a warrant to the Sheriff, who shall seize the corporation's property for the penalty provided in contempt proceedings.

tempt proceedings.

Among the other measures put in was one making all bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks and telegraphers employed by the New York Police Department members of the city police force. But it provides that they shall not be entitled to the benefits of the police pension, equal to one-half their usual salary.

usual salary.

Just before adjournment an effort was made to have a compulsory education bill introduced. It provides that all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years must attend the public schools, and appoints a special officer to see that the law is enforced. The State Department of Public instruction drew the bill, but no one could be induced to present it to day.

present it to-day.

During the session John F. Dwyer was sworn in, and at its close General Husted paid a tribute to Speaker Sheehan's fairness for reversing his ruling. In the Senate Collins put in a bill to prevent laundry work in State prisons unless a brand be placed upon the goods stating that they had been laundried there.

laundried there.
A bill appropriating \$200,000 for the improvement of the Industrial School at Rochester emanated from Senator McNaughton, as did another making the Plumber Registration act of New York and Brooklyn applicable to the entire State.
The concurrent resolution for the purchase by the State of the Onendaga Salt Works passed the Senata.

A military club house-sketches of the Governor's Island mess-will be found in to-day's EVENING TELEGRAM.

IN SPITE OF GOVERNOR HILL

CONNECTICUT POLICE INTEND TO TAKE HORSE

THISF COLBURT WITHOUT A REQUISITION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] DANBURY, Feb. 27, 1891 .- John Colburt, the horse

thief, who is in the Carmel (N. Y.) Jail awaiting requisition papers, will be brought to Connecticu whether Governor Hill signs the requisition or not. At least, so say the Danbury police.

Several nights ago Colburt stole William Thomp son's horse, carriage and other articles worth

Like other recent criminals he made a bee line for New York State, taking advantage of Governor Hill's position in refusing to grant a requisition for Fardon, who is wanted for safe breaking in Waterbury, Conn.

Notwithstanding there is no likelihood that Governor Hill will grant the requisition, the necessary affidavits are being prepared, and every effort will be made to bring Colburt into Connecticut legally. Captain Keating was in Brewster yesterday when Colburt was given a preliminary hearing and com-

mitted to the Carmel Jail for twenty days to await requisition. Colburt was anxious to return with the Captain, and he would have been brought here

the Captain, and he would have been brought here then had had it not been for the New York State laws, which make such a move a State prison of fence.

When Colburt was arrested by the New York State officers at Brewster he laughed and said he would be out of jail within forty-eight hours.

"You can't take me to Connecticut without a requisition," he said, "and you can't get a requisition so what are you going to do about it."

It is pretty generally believed that the professional criminals of this State are fully informed of the extraordinary state of affairs, which now gives them at least temporary immunity from punish-

ment provided they can get from one jurisdiction to the other before being captured.

"Colburt confesses that he stole the horse," said Police Sergeant Waggner to me, "and he is willing to come here for trail and he will come. If we can't get the consent of Governor Hill we will bring him without it. I don't mean by that that we shall violate any laws of New York or Connecticut, but I do mean that we shall try Colburt for his crime in Danbury. You may put your own construction on it. It is not for me to try and explain our methods, but you may rest assured that the State line will not stand between us and justice. There is more than one way to get Colburt across the border, as Governor Hill and his officers will find out in due time."

The requisition papers for Colburt will be ready in a day or two, and the outcome is looked forward to with intense interest.

"IMPOSSIBLE," SAYS THE SHERIFF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CARMEL, N. V., Feb. 27, 1891.—When this morning's papers stated that a Connecticut officer would arrest Colburt, the horse thief, and take him back, with or without requisition papers signed by Governor Hill, was shown Sheriff Hazen, he laughed Governor Hill, was shown Sherill Hazen, he laughed and said that was simply newspaper talk, and that it would be impossible for any officer to do.

If the Connecticut officials wish to push the charge against him he can be indicted here and, if guilty, sent to Sing Sing Prison for several years. Colburt did not know of the Governor's action in the Fardon matter until he reached the jail here on Thursday atternoon. It seemed to please him

FARDON MAY BE RELEASED.

Charles Fardon, the burglar who was arrested in New York for a burglary committed near Water-bury, Conn., is still held a prisoner in New York, pending the settlement of the dispyte between Morgan G. Bulkeley, the held over Governor of Con-necticut and Governor Hill, of New York. It is likely that Furdon will be discharged by a police magistrate to-day.

MORRIS MAKES NO NOMINATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] New Haven, Conn., Feb. 27, 1891.—Regarding the report circulated by Governor Bulkeley's private secretary, Mr. Brainard, that Judge Morris would in a day or two sand in nominations for the four commissions-Insurance, Banks, Labor and Railroad—Governor elect Luzon B. Morris said this afternoon that it was without foundation.

Regarding the statement that Governor Bulkeley's secretary obtained his information from Chairman Benton, of the Republican State Central Committee, Judge Morris stated that he didn't believe the democratic leaders are taking republican officials into their confidence about what they proses to do.

pess to do.

He further said that if he was in position to exercise the functions of Governor of Connecticut he would certainly forward the nominations as required by the law of the State to the General Assembly.

CONNECTICUT FARMERS' LEAGUE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] WINSTED, Feb. 27, 1891 .- The farmers of Litchfield county held a convention and organized a league, the seventh farmers' league recently organized in Western Connecticut. Each member is pledged to do all in his power by vote and influ ence to advance the farmers' interests in politics and legislation, so far as this can be done without conflicting with the welfare of the entire people. The man whom the farmers have elected as their president is a well known farmer of the county and a man of strong ideas. The title adopted by the farmers for their association is the Winchester Farmers' League.

ROW IN A SENATE CHAMBER,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 27, 1891 .- There was a fight on the floor of the Senate this morning be-Clair. The latter, nettled at Morris' refusal to yield the floor, exclaimed, "You'll have to yield if you fool with me!" and made a rush at Morris, who defended himself with a big inkstand. Members and the Sergeant-at-Arms prevented a serious row. tween Senator Morris, of Ritchie, and Senator St.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Kansas House has ordered an extra session of the Senate to try Theodore Botkin, Judge of the Thirty-second judiciary district, impeached on charges of drunkenness, gambling and profanity while on the bench.

Au agreement has been made by the republicans and farmers in the Illinois Legislature to refrain from voting for United States Senator until Tues-

day.

The Washington House has decided in the Metcalfe-Clarke bribery case that it has no jurisdiction
over Clarke's alleged offence. The Grand Jury was
requested by the committee to investigate the
case, but it is probable the matter will be dropped. The Election bill to apply to all elections here-after held in Arkansas, which passed the House Wednesday, passed the Senate yesterday with only six dissenting votes, and has gone to the Governor, who will approve it. So far as possible under the State constitution it closely conforms with the State constitution Australian system.

HOBOKEN'S CHARTER ELECTION.

IT WILL BE HELD IN APRIL AND PROMISES TO BE PARTICULARLY LIVELY.

Politics in Hoboken promises to be exceedingly lively at the charter election to be held in April. Mayor, City Treasurer, four Councilmen and four School Trustees are to be elected. Mayor Grass mann is a candidate for renomination. It is said the regular democratic nomination will be given to

main is a candidate for renomination. It is said the regular democratic nomination will be given to Councilman Edward Stanton. The Mayor will run, if defeated in the convention, as a citizens' candidate. Ex-Mayor Kerr is also a candidate, and the republicans talk of nominating Councellor John C. Beason, a conservative democrat. Councilman Patrick Londrigan, an eccentric churacter, has also announced that he is a candidate, but it is believed that he is trying to force the democrats to give him the regular nomination for the Council from the Third ward.

James Smith, the present City Treasurer, will probably have no opposition. Many would like to be the city's cashier, but as bonds in the sum of \$200,000 must be furnished few can supply the requisite security, as property owners are less disposed to assume risks since the defalcations of excity Treasurer Ramena, Cty Collector John McMahon and Water Registrar M. H. Murphy. In the First ward Councilman Belvig, J. S. Weinthal and Michael Byrnes are candidates. School Trustee Henry Hess will be his own successor. In the Second ward the only candidates named are the preent incumbents, Councilman Erienkotter and School Trustee Guth. In the Third ward C. J. Tahen, Minhael Murphy, J. W. Acker and Daniel McCarthy are among the most active bustices. Luke H. Brandt will be the candidate for School Trustee. In the Fourth ward Councilman Stanton retires and Joseph Vilar and Isaaco Ingleson are in the field. George Gebhart will receive the democratic nomination for School Trustee.

CLARK MILLS NOT TO BE SOLD.

DENIAL BY CABLE YESTERDAY THAT AN ENG-LISH SYNDICATE IS TO GET THEM. Treasurer William Clark is expected back from England on next Wednesday or Thursday by the

managers of the Clark Thread Company. It has been stated that he went abroad to engage a new superintendent to succeed Walmsley. The report that the mills were to be sold to an

English syndicate was denied in a cablegram received in Newark yesterday from England, as follows:—
"Clark says there is no truth in the report."
The following notice was posted at the office of No. 2 mill at half-past eleven A. M. yesterday:—

CLARK THEREA COMPANY.

CLARK THEREA COMPANY.

CLARK THEREA COMPANY.

Notice,—Notice is hereby given that any of the spiners formerly employed by this company who now wish
for resemployment may apply individually for work at
he office on or before Monday morning nost, the second
any of March, when any such applications will receive
ine consideration.

After the above named time and date no further appliations will be received and all new applicants will be
omisidered as having entirely severed their connection
with the company and will not again be employed within
best mills.

It was reported that there was sickness in the barracks, but it is dealed by the members of the firm, by the physician who attends the employes and by the Health Board.

NATHANIEL NILES DISCHARGED.

The charge of grand larceny against Nathaniel Niles, ex-president of the Tradesmen's Nationa Bank, made by Mme. Eliza Porret, the "Prench Madame," was dismissed by Justice Hogan, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Niles is now under bail in a civil suit brought against him in the Supreme Court by Mmc. Porret for \$70,000.

FROM KIND HEARTS.

The Henaud has received from "Constant Reader" \$1 for the mother of John Hawke, the unfortunate man who was killed in recent tunnel disaster. The alonor writes:—
"I understand that the wise and philanthropic law makers at Albany have legislated in such a way that no raticoad company can be made to pay for killing one of its servants."
"Anonymous" sends \$3 for the family of Mr. Goldsmitt. H. 8. sends \$2 and E. H. \$1 for Frederick Goedke, the poor baker.

NEW YORK'S UNIVERSITY TO BE MOVED UP TOWN.

The Old Landmark Is To Be The Conduct of the County Farm Torn Down Within the Next Five Years.

New Seat of Learning Far from Business Centres.

The city is about to lose its only landmark, the granite walled, lichen covered university building on the east side of Washington square. For seventy years it has stood there, but scholastic ease and quietude demand that the Alma Mater of so many well known New Yorkers should have some less frequented nook.

For more than fifty years, the building being

larger than the academic requirements demanded, some score of bachelor apartments have been annually rented to tenants, most of whom were artists, editors and literary men. While living there Professor Morse discovered and perfected telegraphy and young Winthrop wrote "Cecii Dreeme. But now the old building is to be turned over to the pick and shovel, and not a stone of all its massive granite walls will be left standing one upon another.

'I think it would be a good idea." said the venerable Vice Chancellor McCracken, "to build the new



VICE CHANCELLOR M'CRACKEN. building up town out of the same granite blocksthen the new building would not seem so strange

to our 'old boys,' " NOT TO BE RAZED IN A HURRY. Still, there will be no hurry about it, and the change will probably not be made within the next five years. There was quite a movement in the Council of the University of the City of New York to have the new building erected well without the city, but this idea came to an early death when the charter was consulted and it was found expressly stipulated that the university must remain "now and forever" within the municipal confines of the city of New York.

"It is proposed," said Vice Chancellor McCracken, "that the new building of the university be erected somewhere above 150th street. We will then be considerably spread about-with the Union Theological Seminary on Seventieth street, the University Medical College on Twenty-sixth street and the Schools of Law and Pedagogy in the University Building. The university has no debts, but a rather small endowment and the requirements made upon the university year by year owing to the annually increasing number of students in each of our departments has become so burdensome that we are compelled to beg the citizens of New York to assist us at this very important juncture in the life of the university. No personal appeal has been made to the citizens of New York in behalf of the university for more than a quarter of a century, but the growth and importance of our work now

university for more than a quarter of a century, but the growth and importance of our work now compel us to make such an appeal.

HALV A MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED.

"We need haif a million dollars, and we ask the citizens of New York, who owe so much to the university, to make us this gift. With this money we would be able to make an advance step by locating its undergraduate work in the upper part of the city and purchasing five or ten acres of ground and building there the university undergraduate college. I propose that we still hold our ground on Washington square for our schools of law and pedagogy, but I would advise the demolition of the old building and the erection of a business block which would become a source of income to the university.

"The schools of pedagogy and law could be located on the top floor, where they would enjoy better light and better air than in their present quarters. Business is crowding us every day more and more out of Washington square. I think we had better go deliberately than be simply expelled, as will be the case in a few years.

"As it is none of the professors and teachers can afford to live anywhere near the university. They are scattered all over the various suburbs of the city. Once we have a home up town within twenty minutes of Forty-second street we could hope to see spring up about the Alma Matera university settlement."

In conclusion, the Vice Chancellor said he did not feel at liberty to make any statement regarding

see spring up about the Alma Mater a university settlement."
In conclusion, the Vice Chancellor said he did not feel at liberty to make any statement regarding a gift of \$100,000 which it is reported Mr. Charles Butler, uncle of William Allen Butler, and for many years the president of the Council of the university, is about to make.

"Still," he added, "I do not think it will be as difficult to get this first \$100,000 as the remaining \$400,000 that we need."
I was unable to see Mr. Butler. He is about ninety years of age and said to be the clidest aurviving alumnus of the university. As president of the Council of the university he has not missed a Monday night meeting of that body since he was elected to it, more than thirty years ago.

The nominating committee which is to advise as to the place of transfer is composed of Edgar S. Auchincloss, Villiers Van Rensselaer, E. S. Jaifray, John Sloane, Charles Fratt, D. B. Ivison, D. Willis James, Thomas Stokes and Samuel Inslee.

Rapid transit projected wonders as they look on paper, in the SUNDAY HERALD.

BADLY BEATEN BY SIRIKERS.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 27, 1891 .- A man named Holliday is the latest victim of the strikers. He

was halted by a crowd of Hungarians and asked to explain his identity. They understood him to say he was one of Rainey's men, whereupon they beat him into insensibility. Sheriff McCormick has now

him into insensibility. Sheriff McCormick has now the warrants in his possession for the arrest of a number of the leaders of the mob.

Mr. Rainey has itsued orders for the resumption of all his plants. It is thought trouble will again ensue. The strike is virtually broken at Fair chance, where several hundred men are at work, though the main body of fifteen thousand strikors are still firm. A conference has been arranged between the cokers' wage committee and the operators for next Monday. The men are beginning to suffer from the effects of the long strike and are anxious for a compromise.

NO STRIKE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Pirrishung, Pa., Feb. 27, 1891.—The limited con cessions of the Pennsylvania company to their men, which were sent out last night, were accepted by the men to-day, and all threatened trouble has disappeared for the time at least. These concesdisappeared for the time at least. These concessions were talked over by the several heads of the railroaders' organizations, and to-day at a meeting of the General Grievance Committee they were formally accented. A committee of four waited on General Manager Wood, of the Pennsylvania company, and informed him verbally of the fact.

In reply it was stated that still further concessions would be made by the company. The men have received concessions in almost everything they wished except the one important item, and that is an increase of salary.

GLASS BLOWERS' STRIKE BROKEN.

JBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. GLASSBORO, N. J., Feb. 27, 1891.—The first break in the strike of the flint glass blowers, which began September, 1890, occurred here to-day by William H. Bendrole, master of the local union, and several companions going to work in the Whitney Brothers' factories,

ST. JOHNLAND A FRAUD ON BROOKLYN TAXPAYERS.

Severely Denounced by the Grand Jury.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED. MISMANAGEMENT AND EXTRAVAGANCE

It Will Be Used in the Building of a A Sweeping Review of the System That Is a Waste of the Money of the City.

> The February Grand Jury of Kings county speaks of the administration of the County Farm at St. Johnland as follows :-

> "We condemn these vast expenditures as being an outrage upon the taxpayers of Kings county, and those members of the Board of Supervisors who have abetted in the frauds and who are mainly responsible for the same, as deserving the indig-nant seorn and contempt of the citizens whom

> they were elected to serve." The County Farm and its management have been under investigation for the past month, and yesterday the Grand Jury handed a presentment to Judge Henry A. Moore regarding the alleged maladministration of affairs at the farm. The Judge thanked the jury for the excellent manner in which its work had been performed, and said that the courage, honesty and civic virtue displayed by the jurors deserved the thanks of their fellow

> WHAT THE PRESENTMENT SAYS, The presentment in opening states that the magnitude of the subject, covering as it does a period of five years and involving an expenditure of \$2,500,000, has precluded the possibility of a complete and thorough investigation of all the details of plans, specifications, contracts, &c., involved in these large expenditures, but that a diligent use has been made of the time at their disposal. No one is indicted by the jurors, but Supervis-ing Architect Eastman and Chief Engineer Carey

are recommended for removal. The Grand Jury finds that the County Farm is unsuited in some particulars to the requirements of such an institution. It is forty-two miles from

such an institution. It is forty-two miles from Brooklyn, and this renders proper supervision of the place impossible, and makes an examination of the work difficult and impracticable. Great loss of time and increased cost are incurred in the transportation of patients.

REW IDEAS.

The new system to be adopted on the farm provides for the placing of patients in detached cottages in which they may enjoy light, air and more space, instead of being "huidled" together in one or more large buildings. When the purchase of the tract was completed the services of Samuel McElroy, a Brooklyn "engineer of distinction and high character," were secured and he prepared a map from actual surveys, showing elevations above tidowater, the location of each cottage and all the requisite buildings, the courses and dimensions of roads, sewers, water and steam pipes, a distributing reservoir at the highest available point and other essential appliances needed to carry out the system, excepting only the usual drainage of some portions of the work, all of which was to be done without material change of grade.

work, all of which was to be done without material change of grade.

This map was filed in February, 1886, and contained provisions for the erection of sixty-nine cottages, eight dining hails and twenty other buildings, having accommodations for 2,100 patients, 180 nurses and 25 other employes.

The total cost, including ten per cent for engineering, contingent expenses and cost of site, was estimated at \$1,242,460 24.

After the erection of eighteen cottages that system was abandoned, and an extravagant new system was adopted, which has cost up to the present time \$2,02,711 57. There are at present 700 patients at the farm, and the buildings now under contract will afford accommodation for 600 more.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESENTMENT.
The presentment says:—

the presentment says:—

It will be observed by the above statement that the estimated cost of caring for 2,100 patients was about \$1,250,000, while the actual expenditure of caring for 1,800 patients will be \$2,500,000, And if the buildings to be hereafter constructed shall cost in proportion to the four buildings now under centract about \$1,000,000 more must be expended, making a total of \$3,500,000 in all in order to care for 2,100 patients as provided for in Mr. McElrey's estimates.

Mr. McElroy's estimates.

Engineer McElroy's plans have been ignored.
As an instance of this the engineer now supervising the work denies that there were specifications for a distributing reservoir made by the former engineer. As a matter of fact the map above referred to indicated the precise location of the reservoir and called for a properly constructed basin, puddled with clay and lined with eight inches of brick laid in with cement, instead of the one now in its place, with its homeycombed and insufficient lining of cobblestones brushed over with cement. The document continues:—

We find that instance of the amplications of the continues of the amplications of the continues.

The document continues:—

We find that instead of the amelioration and benefit to the unfortunate patients promised by the original plan the enterprise has degenerated into a stapendous scheme to draw from the public treasury enormous sums of money on the pies of works which is magnitude and cost are adapted to the needs of a city, but are on a scale unnecessarily great for such an institution.

SWEEPING CONDEMNATIONS.

After considering in detail the various portions of the work on the farm, the presentment goes on to say:—

to say;—
We cannot too strongly condemn the system of com-missions by which the supervising architect and en-gineer receive compensation for services as placing a premium on deception and offering inducement for ad-vice which will lead to endless expenditures of the funds of the county and thus increase the amounts of their of the county and thus increase the amounts of their commitsions.

Characterised the injustous transactions which have characterised the history of the county farm at St. Johnland we deeply regret that the limited time allowed us precludes the possibility of uncovering all the frauds apparent in this great work, and consequently prevents us from being instrumental in thing the individual responsibility of the same. But we desire to draw from the experience of the past some beneficial recommendation which will protect the county treasury in the future.

from the experience of the past some beneficial recommendation which will protect the county treasury in the future. We recommend the employment of a compatent architect at a stated salary, who shall be responsible only to his aid the services of a surveyor in laying out sites and giving grades. This measure should be adepted at once and a stop put on the iniquitous "commission" system. Believing that the division of responsibility between the Department of Charlies and Correction and the Board of Supervisors is the source of much of the present extravagance and waste as well as of jobbory and frand, we would advise such legislation as would place the entire responsibility for estimating and constructing all works at the county farm solely and entirely with the Beard of Supervisors.

The few honorable gentlemen in the above Board who have opposed the nefarlous transactions at St. Joinland constitute, with others who may be elected to sustain them, our only defence and protection against similar frauds in the future, and we sincerely hope that the vectors of fings county will cleat a sufficient number of such good and true men as will constitute a principled majority, and that our Supervisor at Large, who is also elected by the people, may, by the exercise of the veto power vested in him (and which can only he overridden by a two-third vote of the Beard, protect the county from the assaults of men who are rapidly carrying it forward to bankruppey.

and to contraptor.

This is the most sweeping and scathing review of the St. Johnland matter that has yet been given to

RUINED BY STIMULANTS. DENTIST CHANDALL, OF BROOKLYN, REMOVED TO THE WHITESTONE ASYLUM.

Dr. Charles P. Crandell, a well known and successful dentist, residing at No. 508 Chinton avenue, Brooklyn, was taken to the insane asylum at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday. The case is a peculiarly sad one in many respects. Dr. Crandell, who is a highly educated man and

has always stood well in his profession, is fiftythree years of age. He has resided in Brooklyn with his wife and family for the past twenty-five years and has enjoyed a fashionable and lucrative

It became apparent to his family about three years ago that his reason was impaired. At times he was emotionally sceptical upon religious matters, and again he was wont to be a religious enthusiast. He was subject to melancholia and he

enthusiast. He was subject to melanchoids and he seemed to develop both a homicidal and suicidal mania. Still from time to time he was sufficiently lucid to attend to his professional duties.

Mrs. Crandell's tender-care for her husband was unitiring, but of late, for his own safety and that of her family, she felt that it was necessary to have him placed under proper restraint.

An order for his commitment to a private asylum at Whitestone was duly obtained from Judge Clement, of the Brookiya City Court, and yesterday Drs. Peterman and King were to have called at his house to take him away, but having canningly surmised their intention he left his house in the foremoon and went to the Nassau Bank, on Court street. There he tried to cash a check for money which he had in another bank.

While so occupied Mrs. Crandell entered the bank and sent a messenger for a policeman, who at her request took him to the Washington street station house. There was found in his possession \$153 in money, a check for \$23, three knives, a sharp pointed file, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a three pointed dist, a bottle of alcohol, twenty keys, a ting them denist, who is said to have been addicted to the use of alcohol said opium, was viobly man Asher for the Hoboken Court. The action had been captured and action of the denist, who is said to have been addicted to the use of alcohol said opium, was viobly and a secure of the Hoboken Court.

lent, but he soon yielded to the ministrations of the doctor who was summoned and was finally re-moved to the asylum.

WITHDRAWS HER CLAIM. AN ALLEGED WIDOW OF A MILLIONNAIRE BE-TIMES FROM HER FIGHT IN COURT.

Helen Robertson, as she was known to the Brook-lyn courts, has abandoned her alleged claim to any portion of the estate of the late millionnaire Loring A. Robertson, whose widow she professed to be. Through her lawyer she made application yes terday, in the shape of an affidavit, to the Surrogate of Kings county, asking that her claim be stricken from the record of the court. In the in-strument she sets forth that she is not Helen Robertson, widow of the deceased, but that she is Helen Brewer, and resides in Philadelphia. Surrogate Abbott thereupon ordered that her ap-

plication for letters of administration as the widow of the decedent be stricken from the records. There were no further proceedings in the court There were no further proceedings in the court, nor was there any explanation made as to the singular termination of the case.

As told in the Herald in December last, when the supposed widow's claim was filed in the Surrogate's Court, Robertson was found dead in bed on October 10, at the St. George Hotel, in Brooklyn, where he had been living for several months. He had always been known as a bachelor of correct habits, and the appearance of the alleged widow upon the legal arena on December 9 was a surprise to the heirs to the \$2,500,009 fortune which Robertson, who had died intestate, had left.

WHO THE HERBS ARE.

to the heirs to the \$2,500,000 fortune which Robertson, who had dief intestate, had left.

The heirs to the estate are Elbert Robertson, of Geneva, N. Y.; Sames Robertson, of Constantia, N. Y.; P. R. Pitcher, Brooklyn; Elisha P. Strong, of Starrucca, Pa; Louiss Strong, of Ashland, N. Y., and Elvira Stedman, of Brattleboro, N. X.

The heirs set forth in their petition for letters of administration that Robertson, who was sixty years of age at the time of his death, left no widow, father, mother, child or adopted child, and no grandchildren. They were the uncles and aunts of the deceased leather merchant, and they asked that the Surrogate appoint as administrators George R. Sutherland, of Campbell, N. Y.; W. S. Hoople, of Brooklyn; James R. Pitcher, of Short Hills, N. J., and O. S. Lockwood, of New York city.

The application of the alleged widow was filed on Thursday, December II, the day set spart for the return of the citation. The counsel for "Mrs. Robertson" were Lawyers R. W. Cohen and John F. Baiter, of this city. The document set forth that the widow, Helen, was, the only heir of Loring A. Robertson's personal estate, as he left no will and had no next of Rin. It was asked that the Brooklyn Trust Company be joined with her as administrators of the estate.

Had she proved her claim she would have taken the whole personal property, about \$2,000,000. The paper was sworn to before W. C. Moses on December S.

Mr. Baker said that Miss Brewer was married to

ber S.

Mr. Baker said that Miss Brewer was married to Robertson about four years ago. There was no ceremony between the parties, but simply an agreement to live together as husband and wife. Just what the basis of the final settlement was it is impossible to determine at present.

BROOKLYN'S UNION LEAGUE.

The little breeze that sprang up in the Union League Club in Brooklyn a short time ago regarding the admission of Israel F. Fischer as a member and the rejection of Senator Birkett, has given rise and the rejection of Senator Birkett, has given rise to much talk. Ex-Alderman Ruggles, who made the opposition to the renomination of Francis H. Wilson as president, said yesterday that his opposition to Mr. Fischer had no connection with Mr. Birkett, It was at Mr. Wilson's request, he said, that he appeared before the committee to oppose Mr. Fischer and he did it feeling he had good grounds for doing so. Mr. Wilson, he added, was very rabid in his opposition to Mr. Fischer as a member of the club until the last moment, when he voted for him.

ALL AROUND BROOKLYN.

John Fawkes, an English mechanic. thirty-four years old. in a fit of despondency cut his throat last evening with a razor in the basement of his residence, No. 807 Hancock st. He was dead when found.

Chief Judge Clement of the Brocklyn City Court resterday issued a persupporty mandamus directing that a liceuse be issued by the Board of Excise Commissioners to Philip Krieger for a liquor saloon at No. 896 Myrtle avenue.

patriotism, declined honors proffered by President Johnson will be made public in the SUNDAY HERALD.

MR. POWELL WON HIS WIFE.

Mr. Charles S. Powell, Assistant County Clerk of Queens county, was married on Wednesday night to Miss Ida Conklin, at Freeport, L. I. Miss Conklin's parents had objected vigorously to the attentions of Mr. Powell to their beautiful daughter

tions of Mr. Powell to their beautiful daughter and sent her to Brooklyn to spend the winter, hoping to break up the association.

She returned home on Wednesday for a visit and went to her aunt's in the evening. Powell visited her there, and they announced that they were going out to the parsonage to be married. Mrs. Millor, the aunt, suggested that the parson should be brought to the house, and he was summoned and performed the ceremony. It has created a sensation in society circles in Freeport.

NEWS NOTES FROM ROUNDABOUT.

John Hngrenburger, sixty-six years old, was struck by an Erle railroad train at Patterson, N. J., yesterday and was instantly killed.

The Ossiming Hospital was opened to the public at Sing Sing, N. Y., last night, for inspection. The hospital is a three story frame building, containing thirty rooms. Thomas Ackrill, of New Haven, Conn., was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having robbed his emploper, baker Ferry. Ackrill has been in several similar agrapes before.

Leon Duff, a Frenchman, of Newark, S. J., has begun suit for divorce from his wife Severina, whom he married at Hartford, Conn., in 1885, on the ground of infidelity and descrition.

and desertion.

Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, yesterday appointed James Manahan Civil Service Commissioner in place of James B. Griffith. The latter is to be a member of the Excise Board.

Margio Collins, a servant cirl, was arrested yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J., for the robbery of the house of C. D. Wattels, of that place. Some of the stolen goods were found in Margie's room.

"our charles Lewis, who has been swindling colored people around Now Haren, Conn., by representing him-self as searching for heirs to a legacy of \$1,000, was ar-rested in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday.

The Brat medal in the annual prize debate of the American Whig Seeley at Princeton yesterday was warded to B. Phinixy '02, of Georgia. W. M. Parke, DI, and W. P. Herrick, 'BI, received honorable moniton. Application will be made to the New Jorsey Logish use for an appropriation of \$22,000 to build a new win o the Soldheer's Home at Kearney. There are 340 it nates new, while the number that can be decently a commodated in \$30.

James Wilson, a noterious burgiar, will be tried in ridgeport, Conn. for stealing on the streets of that war. He will then be taken to New Jersey and tried by he federal authorities for breaking into and robbing to post office at Gloucester. he post office at Gloucester.

The Essex County (N. 3) Board of Fresholders has been totalind by Superintendent Hinckley, of the Innane Asymut, that the institution is greatly overcrowded, and has there is not a single room in the asylum at Nawark which can be used for confining a desperate lunation

PRETTY ELLA TICE A NEGRO'S BRIDE.

man for Mr. Stickney, a Wealthy New York Merchant.

IT IS A REAL LOVE MATCH.

"James," Said the Young and Happy Wife, "Was All the World to Me, and Without Him My Life Would Have Been Miserable."

Pretty Miss Ella Tice, a young woman of good family, living in Williamsbridge, N. Y., has become the wife of James Bandelph, a negro coachman. The Rev. Mr. Lamb, a Baptist minister in that place, performed the ceremony. "Did you approve of this marriage?" I asked him

yesterday. "Well," said he, "I'll tell you how I looked at it. Miss Ella Tice has attended my church for a long time and I know her to be a good girl and apt to know her own mind. She was absolutely set on marrying this colored man, whom she really loved-call it infatuation if you like. What was I to do about it? She was of age, twenty-five at her last birthday, and he was four years older; they came to me and asked me to make them man and wife. I knew nothing against Randolph except his color, and I did not feel justified in drawing the line at that. If I did not marry them I knew some one else would, and I did not see any necessity of alienating a worthy couple from my church and influence. So I married them and I am glad I did. I don't care a straw about the tint of a man's skin us long as his heart is right."

WOULD HAVE MARRIED HER TO A CHINAMAN. "But suppose Miss Tice had been equally bent on marrying a Chinaman, would you have performed the ceremony in that case?"

"Certainly I would. It's all the same to me whether I marry a woman to a negro as black as the ace of spades, to a Coolie or to a painted Indian. That is her business, not mine: and you know very well there is no accounting for tastes."

Mr. and Mrs. James Randolph are living as happily as turtle doves with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Skevington, well known people in Williamsbridge, and both white. The report that Randolph had left the village or in any way failed to face the situation is without foundation. Since the ceremony, last Wednesday evening, the young lovers have not been separated, except during the hours when the husband's work has kept him at

hours when the husband's work has kept him at the residence of his employer, Mr. Stickney, a millionnaire New York merchant, who has a handsome place in the town.

Mrs. Randolph received me without the slightest sign of embarrassment, and spoke of her marriage freely and with evident satisfaction. She is glad she did it and would do it again.

"I know," she said, "that I have risked everything in taking this step, but what of it. I only wish I had more to risk. James was the whole world to me, and without him my life would have been miserable. As a girl I had often heard and read about love and wondered what it was. Now I know," and as she spoke her cheeks flushed and her brown eyes flashed proudly.

DEATH ALONE CAN SEPARATE THEM.

"There is some talk of your parents trying to annul the marriage. How about that?"

"How can they annul it? We are both of age and both in our right minds. Oh, no; nothing but death will ever separate me from my husband. They will make trouble for us, I don't doubt, but whatever trials come I will share them with James."

"What troubles do you anticipate?"

James."
"What troubles do you anticipate?"
After hesitating a moment Mrs. Randolph an-

After hesitating a moment Mrs. Randolph answered:

"I am afraid my elder brother may do something rash. He has a responsible position in the New York elevated railroad service, and when I told him a week ago of my intention to marry Mr. Randolph he cursed me and swore that if eld so he would kill me. Anyhow, I risked that with the rest."

"And what else do you fear?"

"Well, of course, Mr. Stickney might be displeased at having his name mentioned in the matter and discharge James. I don't think though, that he would be so cruel, for he has always been most kind to my husband and only a short time ago made him a present of a beautiful gold watch. If he lost his place wa should go to Richmond, Va., where my husband's family live. They are people of good position, one of his brothers being a Yale graduate and a successful lawyer, while he has two sisters who are teaching school. Mr. Randolph is not by any means an ordinary coachman."

I saw the husband a little later. He is a bright looking young man, a little lovedrassed perhaps, but on the whole created a favorable impression. His complexion is light for a negro, and his hair and mustache almost straight.

"I love my wife," said the, "and she loves me,

and mustache almost straight.

In Love with Each other.

'I love my wife,' said he, 'and she loves me, and if we want to get married it is nobody's business but our own. We will live with the Skevingtons until I can get our home ready.'

The home of which Randolph speaks is a suite of rooms over Mr. Steiney's coach house.

I asked Randolph why he did not acquaint his sweetheart's family of their intention to get married.

I asked Randolph why he did not acquaint his sweetheart's family of their intention to get married.

"Because," said he, smiling, "my wife's stepfather, Mr. Talman P. Hyde, is a very violent man and weighs about 250 pounds. I thought it just as well to wait until the ceremony was ever before sending him an invitation to the wedding reception. I am not afraid of him now, though. As a matter of fact, I drove over to his place to-day and saw both him and his wife."

"What did they do?"

"Well," answered Randolph, grinning, "they weren't exactly cordial and the old man swore like a pirate. But that won't do any good, and they will all cool down in a few weeks. There's nothing else to do."

While I was at the home of the Skevingtons Mrs. Randolph proudly showed me a monster wedding cake resplendent with frosting, some fragrant flowers—a bridal souvenir—and a handsome ivory toilet set in a yellow satin case, which adorned a table in the bridal chamber.

The last words Mrs. Randolph said were these:—

"You can tell all your readers that I am the happiest girl in Westchester county. Next Sunday my husband will lead me up the centre aisle of the Baptist Church and we will hold our heads just as high as any one there. Then I shall find out who are my true friends, and the others I don't care anything about."

Comicalities of animals in the Park, in

Comicalities of animals in the Park, in

the SUNDAY HERALD. THEY CALL HIM A "KENTUCKIAN." The twenty-five boxmakers of the Chapin-Hall Manufacturing Company, at Newark, deny the statement of Manager Barr that they were making from \$16 to \$20 per week. They say that they only

averaged \$10 to \$12, and call Barr a "Kentuckian."

The latter brought a number of men from Kentucky with him when he became manager two weeks ago, and the strikers way that the imported men work for \$7.00 per week.

They also accuse Barr of being overbearing, state that he does all the work by contract and that as he is losing on it he seeks to make the men pay for it.

THOSE STRANGE NOISES CONTINUE.

A child was born at St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark, on Monday to Mrs. Cushing, the woman who was made hysterical by the peculiar noises made in the house No. 48 Centre street. She is in a very precarious condition, which the physicians ascribe to the noises. Their origin has not been discovered, and they continued after her removal to the hospital. Samuel Jewell, of No. 7 Mulberry street, states that the noises have been heard in his rooms during the past two nights.

TO BE BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD.

Coroner Levy made up his mind yesterday to end the Astor House spicide identification farce, and issued an order to Keeper White, of the Morgue, directing that the suicide's body be burled in Potter's Field. He further ordered that the place of burial should be so designated as to be easily distinguished.

BETRAVED, A BRIDE AND DESERTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 27, 1891.—Orrin Paine, a salesman in Platt's grocery store here, came to this town from Millerton about six months ago, and at nce became a favorite among the young women. Last Wednesday Maud Rion and her mother arrived here from Millerton and accused Pains of be-traying the former. When arrested Paine con-sented to marry the girl, but, when her mother returned home, the young man deserted his bride and fied further East. The bride returned home.